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THE DAILY REBEL.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

Northern News.

REPORTED FIGHT AT AUGUSTA, KY.

SINATRA, Miss., Oct. 4.—The Chicago Times of the 30th has special dispatches confirming the death of Bull Nelson by Gen. Davis. It also says that Augusta, Ky., was attacked on the 26th, and after a desperate resistance was captured. [Augusta is located on the Ohio river, about fifty miles above Cincinnati, and is the county seat of Bracken County—Ed. *Rebel*.]

A brother of the guerrilla chief Morgan was killed, and the son of Geo. D. Prentiss was mortally wounded.

Federals preparing for a Fight at Corinth.

MURKIN, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Advertiser and Register dated Tupelo, Oct. 4, says that the Federals from Rienzi and Kosseh have gone into the trenches at Corinth.

Barton's cavalry occupied Rienzi yesterday.

Another of Transdak's agents was caught near Rienzi buying cotton and was brought here to-day. Capt. Kay has him sweeping streets.

Shoals of Counterfeit Money.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune writing from Pine Woods, 30 Miles West of Alexandria, under date of Sept. 13, says:

The whole of this part of the country is in quite a high state of excitement about the grand beef-steal— and rest assured it is a grand affair! It appears that some four or five individuals came to this part of the country from Texas and purchased wagon horses, &c., at very high prices; and in Texas it is said they have bought over six thousand beefs at high prices, for the Government, and have paid for them in what they call Confederate money.

The beefs are now arriving here in large numbers. I met three drivers of them yesterday.

One of the swindlers was arrested yesterday and imprisoned in Alexandria, and offices sent to Washington to arrest the balance of them. The one that was arrested in Alexandria had on his person at the time of the arrest some \$14,000 of the money.

I went down the next morning with several gentlemen of the place to examine the money, and was able to detect it at once.

In the whole lot there was only about \$600 in good money—the balance in counterfeit.

It is said that they have put \$200,000 in circulation. The counterfeiters are as easily detected that there is no doubt about them. The \$100 have a hair line across the sailor and anchor and the sailor in the \$50 has his hair as if in a gale of wind. They have every mark of the counterfeit bills as described in the papers. This affair will have a tendency to depreciate the value of our good Confederate notes here. Our country people say they are no judges of the money, and all may be counterfeit. I have omitted to give you the names of the rogues, as I have not heard them, but I must say they are a fast set.

Reported Execution of Charleston.

It is stated that the city of Charleston has been practically evacuated by its inhabitants; many of its citizens having taken up their quarters beyond the city limits. Such a course is certainly prudent, if the report of the danger in which that nursery of treason is placed by recent movements of our gunboats, are correct.

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South, which we were bitterly opposed to as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or tolerate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were Abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of Secession and insurrection to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What, then, is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to fight all our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration, right or wrong? Is it to justify a man, whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it, in view of his many violations of the Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware, my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to the same conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many wanton and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among us, which, instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance.

Many of these acts have been committed in remote places, without the knowledge or approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or of those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances that you have left it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Major General Jones, you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard, and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evils to which you have been subjected.

Let not, then, a sense of private and present wrongs, blind you against the enormities already perpetrated, and still more seriously contemplated by Mr. Lincoln's administration. Is it a majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the right of freedom is not to be entirely extinguished in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section, which, combined with the efforts of the South, will hurl Mr. Lincoln from power, and even yet restore peace and harmony to our disunited and divided country? But, if through fear, or any other cause, Mr. Lincoln's inhuman proclamation is sustained, then we have no union to hope for, no constituted struggle for, no magnanimous and unbroken heritage to maintain no peace to expect, save such, as with the blessing of Providence, as may concur. The armies which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope, have been withdrawn, and, with coaxing and cajoling, Mr. Lincoln virtually tells you that you have no rights. No alternative remains but to choose the destiny which an arrogant and unprincipled administration forces upon us.

A great crisis is now upon the country, and to hesitate is to lose all. Our army has to be recruited speedily, otherwise we are lost irreversibly. Shall we stand still and listen to long-winded speeches from gentlemen who pride themselves on their legal form and stickle for State Rights, or shall we go ahead and strive to defeat the enemy? That is the question, and we are glad to know that the people see the matter as we do. Patriots may differ upon many subjects, but this is one which promises a unanimity of sentiment, when the test shall have been made of the sentiments of the people.—*Lynchburg Virginian* 28th.

The Conscription Act.

A good deal of ratification is now being induced by editors and street talkers generally in regard to the constitutionality of the Conscription Act. Our seafarers have so much to do with this hackneyed subject that we willingly forbear from the cruelty of bringing them again with an argument upon a subject so stale. The only practical question is, as far as the people are concerned, ed, is it, viz: Is the Conscription act, as it at present stands, essential to the salvation of the Confederacy? If so, we can very well afford to run obstructions to the wind or the present, and settle the discussion o, the matter after the war shall have ended. Even admitting that it is a violation of the Constitution, it is nevertheless infinitely better to submit to it temporarily than to hazard the greater evil of subjugation by the Yankees. The truth is we have no time for discussion, or for the transfer of the authority to recruit our army from the Confederate Congress to the States individually.

After the battle near Bonneboeuf's closed, General Lee, as we have heretofore stated, withdrew his forces the same night to Sharpsburg. On Monday McClellan slowly advanced. This was no fighting that day, and none the next, except a short and harmless cannonade in the afternoon. Wednesday was the day of the great fight, which lasted until night. The next morning the enemy retired abandoning the battle field.

A FLEET COMING.—A good deal of talk has been heard on the streets for a day or two past that a fleet of gunboats and transports with troops was on the way down, and this morning it is reported that the fleet is lying off the mouth of the Yazoo river. It is no doubt their intention to make a steaming excursion up that stream in view of their former success when they caught us asleep. This time they will find us wide awake.—*Vicksburg*.

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Address of the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

To the People of East Tennessee.

In all the speeches which I made to you in the spring and summer of 1861, as well as in a printed address to the people of the State, on or about the 30th of May, 1861, I declared, in substance, that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and to emancipate our slaves, in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advocating resistance to the extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22d Sept., 1862, in which he declares that "on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I decried and predicted by the results of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that, in the progress of war, they might open the way for secession, insurrection and the overthrow of the institution of slavery. My opinion as to the unconstitutionality and impolicy of secession remain unchanged, but in my last speech in Congress, and on various other occasions, have vindicated and maintained, and still maintain the right of revolution. On no occasion, however, did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the Constitution by one party would authorize or justify similar or other violations by the opposing party.

The paramount cause which have controlled and influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best government in the world. But, of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is not one which in the slightest degree equals the atrocious and barbarous of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow, it deprives the citizens of the slave States, without distinction of the right to hold slaves, a right guaranteed by the very Constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true he makes an abomination that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States, but what right has he, or the government of the United States, to deprive them of this property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them, or that an abolition Congress, wreaking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation?

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South, which we were bitterly opposed to as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union in spite of perils and dangers, could not justify or tolerate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were Abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of Secession and insurrection to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. What, then, is the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to fight all our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration, right or wrong? Is it to justify a man, whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform, his inaugural address and messages to Congress in which the absolute right to slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally conceded? Or is it, in view of his many violations of the Constitution, and this crowning act of usurpation, to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

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government for which my ancestors fought and whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most

persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. If you would save yourselves from a species of carnage unprecedented in the history of North America, but unequivocally invited in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, let every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and, with heart awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against him. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, and it cannot, in the nature of things, be possible that a just God will prosper the efforts of a man or a government which has hypocritically pretended to wage war in behalf of the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it utterly at defiance. Note, despite in Europe would dare to exercise the powers which Mr. Lincoln, in less than two years, has held usurped. He has assumed the wrist of habeas corpus in regard to all persons who have been or may be imprisoned by military authority, and thus destroys a right essential to the liberty of the citizen, a right which the mailed bands of England wrested by force from King John, and inserted in the great charter of British freedom; a right which caused centuries of contest to engrave upon the British constitution a right for which our fathers sternly struggled, and which is incorporated in every American constitution.

He has called armies into the field, without authority, according to his own knowledge, and should therefore be disgraced. Telegraphic communication between Richmond and Winchester being complete, early intelligence of any important movement, or event connected with every man who is able to fight buckle on his armor, and, with heart awaiting the slow and tedious process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against him.

McClellan's headquarters were on last Sunday at Martinsburg. With the main body of his forces he crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, whilst detached corps crossed lower down at Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry.

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When did November's dreary task

Make fields and forests bare,

and the rigors of a winter in that northern latitude of Virginia set in, the effect upon one's health will be terrible indeed.

From the seat of war in Virginia.

By arrivals yesterday we have intelligence from the army of Northern Virginia as late as Sunday last. Our forces were then in position at and around Bunker Hill (Mill Creek) a strong position ten miles north of Winchester, our right flank resting upon Opequan creek.

The previous reports of the excellent condition and increased numerical force of our army are confirmed. It is believed we confront the enemy here with double the number of troops we carried it to the action at Sharpsburg.

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